

## NEWS of FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

**Honored at Convention.**  
The upper peninsula and Calumet especially received special recognition at the annual state convention of the I. O. O. F., which has just drawn to a close at Detroit, also at the Rebekeah Assembly. Edwin W. Nyrby of Calumet was chosen as a member of the finance committee for the ensuing year and Henry J. Neville of Manitowish, who is well known here as named as Grand Herald. The Rebekeah assembly selected Mrs. Nora Colin of Crystal Falls as president. Mrs. Emma Tobin, who represented Elizabeth Lodge No. 15, was appointed as outside guardian. There were 725 delegates present at the convention, representing 550 lodges, with an aggregate membership of 35,000 in Michigan. There were 600 Rebekeah present, representing from 1,300 to 1,400 members.

**Kalamazoo was the successful bidder for the 1913 meet, winning out over Traverse City, Muskegon, P. Grey of Lansing defeated L. C. Champion of Lapeer for Grand Warden of the I. O. O. F.**

**M. W. of A. in a Good Shape.**  
There are no insurances among the members of Seneca Camp, M. W. of A. of Calumet, if the rapidly with which the members are transferring to the new insurance rates which become effective January 1, may be taken as a criterion. The new rates are already in effect for new members, for the old members, the order offers an opportunity of transferring on several plans. Although when the new rates were first announced, there was some discussion in the local ranks, and it was feared the membership would suffer, this has since disappeared and it is now claimed that not more than 5 per cent. will drop out.

## FACE ALL RED SPOTS AND BLISTERS

Rubbed and Scratched, Would Cry and Fret. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face Got Well.

612 N. 5th St., Torro Haute, Ind.—"My little nephew, a boy of four years, had a terrible outbreak on his face. It was little red spots at first, then he would rub and scratch and water blisters would form and wherever the water would run another would come until his face was covered with them. He would cry and fret. His mother got some medicine, but it did not do any good. He would scream and cry and say he hurt. We hardly knew him, his little face was all red spots and blisters. So I bought him to let me put Cuticura Ointment on him. The next morning I made a strong soap suds with Cuticura Soap and washed his face in the warm suds. The little blisters burst by pressing the cloth on them. After I had his face washed, I put the Cuticura Ointment on and in a short time his little face was all red and dry. I kept using the Cuticura Soap and putting on the Cuticura Ointment and his face got well and it did not leave a scar. He was entirely cured in about one week and a half." (Signed) Mrs. Arthur Haworth, Jan. 10, 1912.

A little cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment cost no sufficient when all else has failed. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

\*For tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

**ROYAL THEATRE**  
Next to Post Office  
E. C. RICHARDS, Mgr.

**TONIGHT SPECIAL**

**James Boys in Missouri**

THE NEW COPY.  
A picture intensely interesting as well as educational. The best of its kind ever made.

IN 3 REELS.

In addition will be shown:

**Grandfather**

**Alkali Ike's Pants**  
A GOOD SHOW ALWAYS.  
ADULTS—10c. CHILDREN—5c.

## DREAD TYPHOID IS CONQUERED

**Army Uses Serum Effectively in Treatment of Cases**

In continental United States there are approximately 45,000 regular troops. During the calendar year 1911 there were only 23 cases of typhoid fever among the troops.

From the typhoid bacilli a serum has been made which, when a person is inoculated with it, 95 times out of 100, render the person immune for at least three years. All the troops were inoculated in 1911 with the serum, or prophylaxis. This accounts for the low percentage (.55) of typhoid in the army—all but one case to 2,000 men.

"The results obtained by the use of the typhoid prophylaxis, or serum, are indeed remarkable," said Capt. Albert G. Love, of the army medical corps, and assistant to Chief Surgeon General. The results, the end has not yet been reached. Next year will see the serum perfected so that the period of immunity will be longer than three years—say five years.

What has been done in the army can be done everywhere, according to Chief Surgeon Torney, and he is backed up by Maj. Frederick P. Russell, the typhoid fever serum expert of the medical corps, and Lieut. Col. J. B. Kean, assistant to Gen. Torney.

"There is absolutely no reason why typhoid fever in the United States should not be reduced at least 75 per cent," said Major Russell.

"If municipal authorities would insist upon inoculation against typhoid as they do vaccination against smallpox, the reduction of typhoid cases would be material," said Lieut. Col. Kean.

In the "maneuver division" camp at San Antonio last year there were 12,561 officers and men. They were in camp from March 10 to July 10. There was but one case of typhoid fever, nonfatal, during the period.

In the volunteer camp at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1898, for the same length of time, there were 10,759 officers and men, 1,729 cases of typhoid, with 248 deaths.

And while the troops in camp at San Antonio had but one case in four months, the city of San Antonio had 45 cases, with 19 deaths.

The conditions at the "maneuver division" site were not the best. The men constantly lived amid either dust or mud. It rained continually for days after the men began to arrive. After the rain ceased and the mud dried there came dust. The material conditions were conducive to typhoid. It was inoculation and improved methods of sanitation in the camp that prevented an epidemic.

Perhaps one-fourth of the men arrived at San Antonio inoculated. The remaining three-fourths were given the prophylaxis after their arrival, and its effect was almost instantaneous.

Major Russell was sent abroad in 1905 to study the tests being made in England, and on his return in 1909 he began making tests here by order of the war department. At that time it was decided to vaccinate only volunteer troops and in time of war.

Major Russell had such success in 1909 and 1910, however, with voluntary subjects that he recommended that inoculation for typhoid be made compulsory in the army. His recommendation was not acted upon, however, until 1911, when the troops went into camp at San Antonio.

The one-fourth of the troops which went into the camp inoculated had subjected themselves to it voluntarily. An order was issued with the movement of the troops to compel all to be inoculated. The result is best told in the figures furnished for the year 1911—59 cases in continental United States.

Major Russell says it is within the reach of everybody to be inoculated every three or four years, that the serum can be procured so as to make the cost of inoculation not more than 12 cents if done by a private physician, and but few cents if done by a health officer.

"The time is here when typhoid almost can be eradicated by preventive measures," said Major Russell. "The cost of these preventive measures is so small that the plea of cost has no weight."

Inoculation can be made on the legs as well as on the arms.

**Keweenaw Lodge.**  
There will be a regular meeting of Keweenaw Lodge No. 242, F. & A. M., on Thursday evening, at which the M. M. degree will be conferred.

**Busy Bee Tent.**  
Busy Bee Tent, I. O. O. F., will hold an initiatory session on Saturday afternoon. Other important business is to be considered and a large attendance is desired.

**Hecla Lodge I. O. O. F.**  
The third degree will be conferred at the regular meeting of the members of Hecla Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., this evening.

**Calumet Lodge I. O. O. F.**  
Calumet Lodge No. 124, I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree at the regular meeting held last evening and next week will again confer the third degree.

**Calumet Encampment.**  
Special business will come up for consideration at the regular meeting of Calumet Encampment, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening and a large attendance is desired.

**Renovating Shades.**  
One renovates her window shades that have become cracked and broken by laying them flat on the floor and painting them with ordinary oil paint bought at any hardware store in small cans.

One side is painted and let to dry thoroughly before the other side is touched. This treatment preserves the shades and makes them last for many years.

**Oxford Salad.**  
Small leaves of lettuce, three to each guest. On each a slice of orange, cut not too thin. On each slice of orange place a strip of canned red sweet pepper. Over all pour a dressing made of the juice from ends of oranges, a little of the pepper liquor and plenty of salt. Very pretty and so good.

**Egg Lemonade.**  
Beat two eggs until light, add two level tablespoons of sugar, the juice of half a lemon and three-quarters cup of cold water. Beat well and strain.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT**

**DAINTY MEALS THAT MAY BE ECONOMICALLY PREPARED.**

Much Depends on the Proper Furnishing of the Table—Balanced Vegetable Ration Not Hard to Put Together.

Now that the price of meat is so high many are looking about for means to do without it, trying to discover something to take its place. Of course, vegetarianism at once presents itself as a solution of the difficulty, but most people recoil in horror from vegetarianism. They conceive it as boiled cabbage, corn, potatoes, coarse bread, beets, etc. These are the articles of diet they see in imagination upon the table as soon as meat is withheld. But it need not be so. It is possible to devise tempting and tasty dishes for a luncheon or a formal dinner from which meat is altogether excluded. Coarse vegetables, such as those mentioned, need never be served; indeed, many vegetarians hardly ever touch them. Let us think, then, what we shall eat, and how to make the table look appetizing.

In the first place, the table may be made to look charming if it is tastefully laid with fine linen, spotless glass, polished silver and dainty china. The dishes which are brought on to the table should contain food dressed and arranged artistically.

It is possible to arrange dishes so that no one knows exactly what he is eating, but thinks it delicious. Instead of giving one vegetable, give several at once, mixed together thoroughly, and covered with dressing or sauce, to make it appear still more appetizing. In arranging these combinations, vegetables or fruits which blend together well must be introduced; also due allowance must be made for the various combinations and proportions of the foods—that is, acids, proteins, carbohydrates, etc., must be balanced as nearly as possible.

Salads of all kinds are beneficial, and fruits are also very good during the hot weather. A delicious fruit salad may be made by mixing together, in a large bowl, chopped oranges, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, apricots, etc., dates, figs and nuts, and pouring this into another bowl, lined with lettuce leaves. Honey should be poured over this and whipped cream placed on top. This, with a couple of peanut butter sandwiches, will make a delicious and sustaining meal.

The following is a delightful salad: Scoop out the insides of several tomatoes. Cut up three or four anchovies into small fragments. Cut up also the centers of the tomatoes. Mix together with a little finely chopped cabbage, green pepper and a flavor of onion. Replace in the empty tomatoes and serve on lettuce leaves.

Cream cheese will be found a valuable addition to many salads. Nuts also may be used freely, both for purposes of decoration and to increase the food value of the salad, since nuts contain the same muscle forming elements as meat. By trying a number of experiments in the combinations of foods in this way a number of tasty and nutritious dishes easily may be devised.

**Jam Rules.**  
Do not allow tin, iron or pewter to touch the jam, as any of these are liable to spoil the color.

Everything employed in the jam making must be scrupulously clean.

The sugar must be of the best.

The fruit must be gathered on a dry day, any that is imperfect or damaged being discarded. It should be just ripe.

The jam should be boiled until on dropping a little on a plate it jellies. Jam should be bottled fast to preserve the color of the fruit, and kept well stirred.

All scum must be carefully removed as it rises.

**To Cleanse Fine Lace.**

Here is a recipe for cleansing laces which an old lace-maker who has woven many a gossamer web for the great connoisseur and lover of laces. Mme. Modjeska, gave to her pupil and patron: Spread the lace out on paper. Cover with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it and put away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skillful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven.

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**Health & Beauty Hints**  
By Katherine Morton

For the restoration of energy after a hard day's work there is nothing like a warm bath and a rest for ten minutes or more in a darkened room. You may think you are too tired for the bath, but you are wrong. It is just what you need, the tub so soothing to nerves, so cleansing to the skin and rejuvenating to looks.

The skin plays a most important part in the economy of human health good looks. According to science it has a remarkable history, this wonderful covering of the body with the innumerable ducts and underlying glands. From it, we are told, all the senses are derived, and it is now the seat of several important bodily functions, while it seems to play some very mysterious part in the moral life. It performs the duties of kidneys and lungs, warns us when we are too cold or too warm, and casts off much of the poisonous wastes of the body in the form of water and oil and rancid odors. The cleansing bath, then, is a necessity for health and looks, and our need of the watery element does not seem strange to scientists who argue that all animal forms, including the progenitors of man, once lived in the sea. Whether they did or not, the woman used to the daily bath knows that she looks better after one, just as she knows that life has more snap when she is well dressed and is going to have a good time.

For the business woman who carries her office troubles home with her the prolonged bath at bedtime will be found an excellent sedative, although it occasionally happens that one must get used to late tubbing. The water should be of the temperature of the body or higher, as it is pleasant, with the room comfortably warm. The bath may be continued for 15 or 20 minutes, for the long moment in the water is needed to reduce the mental stress. For constant sleeplessness many doctors consider the warm bath the best of all treatments.

The daily bath must be taken according to individual preference, but it is generally agreed that more benefits are obtained from a warm tub and a gradual cooling of the body than from a cold plunge. The needle spray, with the temperature of the water first hot and then changing to cold, has a very tonic effect on the skin, and gives all the body a refreshed and delicious feeling. But the daily bath, however taken, is an absolute requirement for the woman who needs to appear well groomed and whose desire is to keep her body in a good physical condition.

Eat slowly at meals and talk with the pleasant people at table, for the stomach takes kindly to a little gossiping, doing its work far more serenely with pleasant table talk than without it. If you feel sleepless on going to bed try sipping a glass of warm milk, for in all probability the wakefulness comes from the emptiness of the stomach. The warm milk will act as a soporific, particularly if you stop thinking about the worries and do a little deep breathing after you are in bed.

All work and no play will make the business girl a dull one, so pray lay out some little part of the week's wages for entertainment. Go to the theater, accept a week-end invitation whenever you can, give little Sunday afternoon teas and go to them. Amusement, remember, is an actual need of heart and mind, but the more of it taken in the open air the better. A taste for golf and tennis and the wit to get time for these games have saved more hardworking people from the asylum than "you could shake a stick at." After any hard mental application a change off into some little manual job or other is also very beneficial, for some work of the hands seems to be necessary for the entire bodily health.

A good book is also a great rest, and even a foolish book can be read with benefit to overworked nerves.

Dress is never to be despised by any woman who has her living to earn, for becoming and appropriate attire stimulates a woman's pride in herself, and is all powerful at this time, so adding to her looks in a double way. In fact, even if you fancy yourself actually plain with a systematic study of the art of dress it is in your power to make yourself invincible both in a business and a social way—but this means, of course, that office clothes and the coiffure must be appropriate to a busy sphere.

**The Newest Collar.**  
A variation of the Robespierre collar which is precisely suited to a rather low-cut afternoon frock has the double front revers of familiar type, but about the neck goes a collar composed of two flat, wide strips of lace all-over and plaited net or of hand embroidery frilled with lace. Only the upper edges of these strips join at center of front and back. From these they slope abruptly to form sharp Vs and the strips crossing each shoulder smoothly give the effect of a sailor collar and are very decorative.

# ROYAL Baking Powder

## Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Read the Label  
Alum Baking Powder will not make healthful food

## DESIGNED FOR THE FOULARD PREDICTION FOR THE COATS

Some Original Ideas in Skirt Which Has Approval of English Fashion Journal.

Will Undoubtedly Be Longer and Some Changes of Importance Are Promised.

Robella blue foulard figured with black would make up well like this.

The skirt is eased in at the waist and trimmed at foot by two folds of material trimmed at the sides by three buttons and loops.

The bodice has a vest of lace with a strip of material taken down the center, on which little black buttons

are sewn; pieces of material are taken over the shoulders and crossed in front; buttons and loops form trimming here as well as on sleeves, which are finished with plaited frills—London Madame.

Setting Lace Insertion.  
When lace insertion is set crosswise in a thin skirt the weight of the cloth below soon causes it to tear. This may be remedied by putting a piece of net a little wider than the insertion back of it. The net strengthens the insertion, but does not detract from its distinctness.

The long separate coat of fur for late fall and winter will be the 52-inch type or longer.

Side fastenings, deep collars and revers and deep cuffs will be evident. The use of contrasting fur is exemplified in nearly every model shown by well-known furriers in Paris, and the joining of the fur is made so as to give a striped effect. This is very attractive in moleskin.

Chinchilla squirrel is a Paris novelty that is being used for trimming sealskin coats and making fur sets.

The cutaway line characterizes the lower edge of long coats. A panner hint is given by a curved, deep hem that shows fur in a different direction.

Linings are just as beautiful as ever, some of the coats being lined with soft velvet to make their warmth doubly assured. Brocades are in vogue and are of plain colors. Heavy plain satins are practical and rich in the dark blues, greens and golds.

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